

NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1893.

CONGRESSMAN NEWLANDS' SPEECH.

The speech of Congressman Newlands against the Wilson bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the act of July, 1890, appears in the JOURNAL. The speaker reviews the history of the Silver party of Nevada and states why it was organized. He alone of all the members of the house was elected on a platform which enunciated only one principle, the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

Mr. Newlands presents the silver question in its industrial as well as its financial aspect, and in this respect his argument differs from that of congressmen who treat of the financial phase of the question only. He clearly shows why the legislation of this country should be in favor of silver rather than gold, and points to the fact that silver mining is the vital industry of one-third of the area of our entire country, that in this area agriculture is not pursued for the purpose of seeking distant markets, as transportation is too expensive for that, but for the supply of the local markets, and that transportation companies in this great region are also dependent upon silver mining.

It is seldom that a new member receives the respectful attention which Washington newspapers say was accorded Mr. Newlands when he delivered his maiden speech. Veteran congressmen remained in their seats, the galleries were crowded, and all but the most pronounced goldites, such as Mr. Tracy of New York, who objected to extending his time, complimented our congressman upon his effective and logical argument, and several remarked that he had almost persuaded them to become advocates of the cause of free coinage.

AN INCOME TAX.

A bill has been introduced in the house of representatives to tax incomes. It provides for a tax of 2 per cent on incomes of from \$3,000 to \$5,000; 5 per cent on incomes of \$5,000 to \$10,000; 10 per cent on incomes of \$10,000 to \$20,000; 15 per cent on incomes of \$20,000 to \$30,000; 20 per cent on \$30,000 to \$50,000; 30 per cent on \$50,000 to \$100,000, and 40 per cent on all incomes over \$100,000.

This bill, strange as it may seem, was not introduced by a Populist, although it is in accord with the Omaha platform, but by Representative Richardson, a Democrat, and he has Republican precedent for urging its passage. It is not proposed to tax incomes of less than \$3,000, as it takes about that amount to support an ordinary family so at present it will not affect very many Nevadans should it become a law.

It is claimed by many political economists that a graduated income tax is the most equitable method of getting revenue for the support of the government yet devised. It is objected to, however, on the ground that its enforcement would necessitate the closest scrutiny of men's private affairs, though it is contended by its advocates that in that respect it would not differ materially from the present method of assessing property for taxable purposes. Incomes are taxed in England and the blue-blooded aristocrats of that country do not object to the espionage required by the law.

AN URGENT APPEAL.

Senator Stewart, appreciating the necessity of having the vacancies from Montana, Washington and Wyoming, in the senate filled with silver men, sent the following to Governor Rickards of Montana:

"Influence here strong against western representation in the senate. Call your legislature together that they may elect an unqualified silver senator as quickly as possible to represent your state. The patriotism of the legislature will insure prompt action in this emergency. Very important he should be seated before gold monometallism is established by confirming the act of 1873, as proposed by the pending bill."

It is poor encouragement to the men who are fighting for silver in congress to have the people who are directly interested in the result of the contest so apathetic. If the governors of the three states which are not fully represented in the senate will not of their own volition convene the legislature to fill the vacancies, the people should petition them to do so forthwith, as the success of the silver cause may depend upon one or two votes.

Senator Peifer introduced a bill creating a department of education, under the supervision of the secretary of education, who, within three years after the passage of this act, shall cause to be constructed a college of scientific learning in which shall be taught all the classic and professional studies, arts, etc., to be known as the scientific university of the red, white and blue cross. The bill appropriates ten millions to construct the college.

This Home Rule bill which passed the British house of commons by a vote of 301 to 267 is now before the house of lords. It was expected the lords would defeat the bill, but the belief is now expressed that they will not. Only once in a generation have the lords defeated a bill passed by the commons.

This public debt was increased \$10,603,655 last month. The government is feeling the effect of hard times as well as individuals.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Speech of Hon. Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada in the House of Representatives, August 22, 1893.

The house having under consideration the bill (H. R. 1) to repeal a part of an act, approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An act to regulate the coinage of silver, and the issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes."

Mr. Newlands said:

Mr. Speaker: I am the sole representative on this floor of the state of Nevada, a state which has suffered more than any other portion of the Union from the discriminating legislation against silver. I am no thin representative on this floor of my party. The people of Nevada recognizing the fact that the platforms of both old parties were intended to mean one thing in the East and another thing in the West, and feeling assured from the records of the candidates that the election of either meant disaster to the cause of bimetallism, formed an independent organization, called the Silver party of Nevada.

Their hope was that the contest between the two old parties would be a close one, and that the independent vote of the Silver states, united with the third-party vote elsewhere, would hold the balance of power. A small college school would either secure or defeat a man candidate favorable to the silver cause or secure from one of the existing candidates substantial concessions to that cause. The overwhelming victory of the Democratic party in states hitherto uniformly Republican rendered that hope futile; but their expectations were realized and are realized to-day, so far as the party platforms are concerned; for we find members in this house constraining these party platforms in different ways, according to the interests of their section, their locality, or their individual views of the monetary question, without regard to party discipline or the unity of party faith.

I therefore can not take a partisan view of this subject. There are no members of my party here whom I can call to task for straying from the straight path, and I certainly cannot call to task the members of other parties for recency, for that is a right which belongs only to those of the true faith.

I shall take simply a general view, in the interest of this entire country, taking it for granted that an enlightened self-interest will determine the action of this country as it does that of individuals.

ASPECT OF THE QUESTION.

There are two aspects to this question, the one industrial and the other financial, and you will pardon me if I refer to the industrial aspect first, as it concerns the progress, the development, and the destiny of that great section of the country which I represent, and as the determination of this question is freighted with either benefit or disaster to it.

Before we consider the industrial or financial aspect of this question, it is necessary to bear in mind the relation of this country to other countries so far as its material interests are concerned; for the rule obtains, in national as well as individual affairs, that life is a struggle for existence in which individual effort for individual success and advancement leads to the highest development of the race and of the world.

So far as the relations of debtor and creditor and the ownership and production of the precious metals are concerned, England is the United States' twin, and the two represent nations of the world. England is the greatest creditor nation, the United States is the greatest debtor nation; England is the greatest owner of accumulated gold of the world. The United States is one of the greatest owners of accumulated silver. England, through its African discoveries, is fast becoming the greatest producer of gold. The United States is the greatest producer of silver. They are the only money metals sanctioned by the world.

Both money metals depend for their value upon an artificial demand created by law. The laws of the various countries giving each the privilege of coining at the government mints, providing for the weight and fineness of the coins, and discharging them a legal tender for debt, create the use of and the demand for these metals, and give them their value, and to the extent that the laws shall deny either of these metals recognition, to that extent the demand for and the value of such metals is diminished.

WHAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD FAVOR SILVER.

Leaving out the financial view of the question, it is self-evident that, if America is the greatest owner and producer of silver and England the greatest owner and producer of gold, the legislation of this country, so far as it affects the question at all, should be in favor of silver rather than gold, for silver mining sustains the life of six states, in mining, in print, and three others. It is the real industry of one-third of the area of our entire country, constituting the field of export of endeavor, and of hope.

It is true silver mining is not the only industry in that region; but all the other industries are built upon and dependent on it. Silver mining stands at the base of every industry in that region. I deal in no exaggeration when I make that statement. It is true we have other industries—lead, copper, and coal mining, commerce, banking, and transportation—but with all that they are allied to and dependent upon the great industry. Lead mining, silver is a by-product, and often constitutes the only element of profit.

So also, but in a more limited degree, in copper mining. Coal mining is prosecuted, not with a view of supplying distant markets already supplied with coal, such as Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, but for the purpose of supplying the smelters, the population of the mining camps, and the cities and towns dependent upon them, and also for the purpose of supplying the native power for the transportation of the region.

Agriculture is pursued not for the purpose of seeking distant markets—transportation would be too expensive for that—but for the supply of the local markets of the mining regions. The lands there are not moistened from the heavens as in the east. Artificial irrigation is necessary and vast irrigation schemes, involving large expenditure, necessitating the storage of water in the mountains for the period of drought and its transportation through long and expensive canals over land of which has been an arid waste, have been inaugured and carried out for the purpose of reclaiming that country from the desert. The farmers of the Mississippi and Ohio valleys little know under what difficulties and at what expense agriculture is pursued in the intermountain region.

A SERIOUS QUESTION.

What will become of this vast inter-

est when silver mining and the kindred industries are destroyed? What will become of the commerce of that region, having its sources of supply in the great commercial cities of the east and west, dependent upon local industries for its support, realizing great profits out of the most generous markets in the world? For it is well known that the most liberal market in the mining industry. All the exchanges are on a liberal scale, and a mining community will spend much more per capita for supplies for transportation, for all the necessities, conveniences, and comforts of life than any other community of a like population.

The transportation companies in this great region are also dependent upon silver mining. Did you ever reflect how many hundreds and thousands of miles of railroads have been built for the purpose of tapping the silver mines? All the transportation companies have endeavored to reach them directly or by extension and branches, the transcontinental railroads are dependent upon silver mining and the allied industries for their traffic—the Northern Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Central Pacific, the Oregon Short Line, the Great Northern, the Colorado Midland, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe—the transcontinental business of these roads gives little profit because of the keenness of competition. It is the local transportation in the mining regions which is profitable. The only exception to this rule is the Southern Pacific, which is entrenched in and draws its support from the rich and fertile valleys of California, yielding, as they do, profits which are equal to as to us to those high rates of transportation. The capital stock and bonds of these railroads are owned largely in the money centers of the east.

EASTERN MONEY CENTERS INRESTED.

The money centers of New York, Boston and Philadelphia have a direct monetary interest in the prosperity of that section. I recall that several months ago I saw it stated in the papers that Mr. Villard of the Northern Pacific was present during the last congress, urging the repeal of the Sherman act. I wondered whether the newspapers had correctly reported the fact. I could not tell, but the president of that great railroad, passing through Montana, Idaho and eastern Oregon, more dependent upon silver mining for its business than upon any other industry, gaining more profit from it than from its transcontinental business, which is subject to extensive competition, could be here directly antagonizing that sustaining industry.

Upon inquiry I found that he represented not the stockholders, but the German bondholders, who were insistent that this country should be kept on a gold monometallist basis. Their position was that of a man holding a gold mortgage upon silver mining, and yet were willing to assist in the destruction of the very industry which stood at the basis of their bonds and gave them value.

So it is you will find throughout these money centers of the east—men largely interested in these great transcontinental railroads who do not know the danger which threatens their property in the destruction of silver mining. I remember when I heard that Mr. Villard was advocating the repeal of the Sherman act, I predicted that within sixty days after the repeal of that act the Northern Pacific would be in the hands of receivers. That prediction has been prematurely vindicated. That road is already the victim of the disease in silver caused by the action of India, and is now in the hands of a receiver.

We propose to withdraw silver from the prop of "the greatest nation in the world" so our friends on this floor tell us. And yet, Mr. Speaker, it is a question with me whether we are the greatest nation in the world. We are constantly asserting it on this floor, but England is acting it. We deal in assertion; they deal in action.

We propose to destroy silver from its base, and if it will be destroyed, then we will be to her as she is to us.

Under the influence of progress, silver adverse legislation silver has fallen from \$1.28 an ounce to 73 cents an ounce. I ask where will it fall after America has struck the final blow? Silver will then be simply the material in which promises to pay gold are written. We say that we will keep in circulation in this country this vast amount of silver, five or six hundred millions, but it will be simply the material in which promises to pay gold are written.

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With and only this kind of all kinds of money.

England, then, is the great creditor nation, America, the great debtor nation. England is the greatest owner and producer of gold—America, the greatest owner and producer of silver. And when we begin to think that all the gold in the world will be dignified through the ages with gold as one of the precious metals—I ask whether it is our policy to discredit that silver, to destroy its value, to increase the value of English gold by the destruction of its only competitor, American silver?

I wish to indulge in the declamation whether against England. I admire the power and wisdom of that great people, infinitely more powerful, infinitely more wise than we, because they exercise their power in international affairs, and they are wise enough to legislate in their own interest, and not in the interest of other countries.

OUR MEXICAN INTERESTS.

But we have another interest in this question, and that is connected with Mexico, which lies next to us. Mexico has been built up and developed by the United States treasury for redemption in gold, and the treasury determined it must pay gold. What did it mean? It meant that the Rothschilds in connection with the great syndicate of bankers in Paris, Berlin and Vienna had control of the finances of the great nations of Europe were preparing to undertake changing Austria from a silver to a gold basis.

This syndicate of bankers who held Austria's silver bonds were preparing to arrange for their funding in gold bonds. The profits can be imagined. Silver bonds bought at a discount exchanged for gold bonds taken at a discount, with all the probabilities of a great rise in value. But where could they get their gold for the reserve fund necessary for the adoption of the gold standard?

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FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK
Delivered by Carrier.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1893.

TIME TABLES.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Trains at Reno.

ARRIVES	TRAIN.	DEPARTS
9:20 p.m.	SOUTHERN PACIFIC.	9:35 p.m.
7:25 a.m.	No. 1. Eastbound fast mail	7:35 a.m.
8:30 a.m.	No. 2. Westbound fast mail	8:30 p.m.
8:30 p.m.	No. 3. Westbound fast mail	9:30 p.m.
8:35 p.m.	VIRGINIA & TRUCKEE.	7:55 a.m.
8:40 p.m.	No. 4. Virginia Express	8:40 a.m.
11:40 a.m.	No. 5. State Express	1:45 p.m.
4:30 p.m.	No. 6. Local Passenger	8:30 a.m.
	Express and Freight	Express and Freight

Time of Arrival and Departure of Mail at Reno.

MAIL	ARRIVES	CLOSES
San Francisco, Sacramento and all points California and Oregon	7:25 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
Ogden, all Eastern points	9:20 p.m.	6:40 a.m.
Carson, Virginia and all Southern points	8:05 p.m.	6:40 a.m.
Susanville and all points north	4:45 p.m.	8:00 a.m.

Buffalo Meadows and Sheephead mail arrives at 11:45 P.M. and closes every Thursday at 8:00 A.M.

V. & T. locked pouch from Virginia and Carson closed at 11:45 A.M.; mail for same closes at 1:30 P.M.

Postoffice Hours:

From 8:30 A.M. to 8 P.M. Sundays from 9 to 10 A.M.

BREVITIES.

Welcome to the University students. C. C. Wallace of Eureka visited Reno yesterday.

J. G. Quick of Carmelian Springs was in town yesterday.

Chas. Lewers is up from his father's ranch at Franktown.

Marcus Fredrick departed for San Francisco Monday night.

Justice Bigelow of the supreme court spent yesterday in Reno.

Miss Eva Slingerland will teach the Anderson school the coming term.

Judge Benj. Curler left for Lovelock on professional business yesterday.

Miss Lydia Lonkey of Verdi, a niece of O. Lonkey, has come to attend the university.

Jerry Caughlin, who has been in Nevada City for the past three months, returned yesterday morning.

Geo. C. Thaxter, the famous rifle shot, is going to leave Carson and take up his residence at Palo Alto, Cal.

Mrs. E. H. Neal has resumed the agency of the Madame McCabe Corset Company. See her notice elsewhere.

Miss Minnie Sadler of Eureka, daughter of R. Sadler, the well known merchant, has arrived to attend the university.

Sheriff Caughlin has appointed a special deputy to protect the game about Washoe Lake during the close season.

Caughlin experienced the heaviest rain-storm for years last Monday. Over half an inch of water fell in half an hour and the temperature fell 24 degrees.

All the dormitory accommodations at the university are engaged by students, and more applications have been received. This indicates a large attendance.

Prof. N. E. Wilson, of the State University, and family have returned from a visit to the east. Professor Wilson had charge of a laboratory at the World's Fair for some time.

Bartch, the convict who escaped from the state prison, has not yet been captured, but the pursuing party have him surrounded in Ash canyon, it is thought, without hope of escape.

One of the heaviest castings ever turned out in Nevada lies in front of the Investment company's building on Virginia street. It was cast at the Union Iron Works' foundry in Reno and weighs over three tons.

As the result of trying to drive two ways at the same time, a young man from the country yesterday caused his horse to run away and his buggy to be smashed to smithereens at the corner of West and Second streets.

Deputy Sheriff Campbell returned from Truckee last evening with the fellow who stole a vase from a car last Sunday night. Forty-eight of the hundred stolen sovereigns were found on the person of the thief. The remainder of the plunder is supposed to have been buried near Truckee.

Judge Rising came down on the 8 o'clock train last evening, and held court long enough to appoint R. W. Parry and Prof. Orvis Ring special executors in the estate of W. H. Gould, deceased, pending an application for the admission of the will to probate. The judge will return to Virginia this morning.

Public Schools Open.

The public schools of Reno reopen to-day in all the departments. Principal Brays states that it is important for parents to send their children the first day of the term. Promotions were so arranged at the close of last term, that but little time will now be required in organizing. Consequently class work will begin at once, and all who desire the best advancement for their children should have them on hand for the opening.

THE STATE FAIR.

The Directors Hold an Important Meeting.

The board of directors of the Nevada State Agricultural Society met yesterday and transacted much important business. The members present were President Martin and Directors Winters, Foley, Bangberg, Mulcahy, Phillips, Bradley and Powning.

President Martin officially announced the death of Director W. H. Gould, and a committee of three, consisting of Directors Foley, Powning and Phillips, was appointed to draft resolutions of respect to the deceased member of the board, and have the same published.

Secretary Stoddard was authorized to have full charge and control of the track.

The arrangement of the pavilion and matters pertaining thereto was referred to Director Phillips, superintendent of the pavilion.

The following privileges were awarded:

Pools, Paris mutuals and book making—H. Schwartz & Co. of San Francisco; 65 per cent. of the gross receipts. Official program—James Morris, \$105. Music—Hastings' Cornet Band of Reno, \$250.

Bar and cigars—A. Livingston of Carson, \$705.

Wheel of fortune—L. Smith, \$220.

Fruit and ice cream privilege—Not awarded.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made:

Gate keeper—M. Hawcroft.

Assistant gate keeper—J. H. Seagraves.

Exit gate keeper—O. Madden.

Weighing clerk—George Cutting.

Track gates—Wm. Baugh, R. V. Borden and F. N. Norton.

Timer's gate—F. C. Updike.

Grand stand—P. Keating, J. V. Peers and J. M. Painter.

Ticket boys—W. Mulcahy, F. Kornmeyer and James Poor.

Ticket agent at grand stand—T. A. Read.

Ticket agent at gate—S. M. Jamison.

License gate—Mr. Peterson.

Police at grand stand—Frank Smith.

Number clerk—Henry Cohn.

Patrolmen—E. L. Monroe and C. L. McFarlin.

Marshal—Frank Emmitt.

PAVILION.

Night watchman—George Teasland.

Ticket agent—Bessie Chambers.

Door keeper—J. N. Wallace.

Day watchmen—C. Loder and Harry Seagraves.

RACING ENTRIES.

The following entries to the several races were opened:

No. 2, Running Stake, 2 year-olds, 5 furlongs—Wm. Thompson enters b f Silver State, by imp Shoret, dam Besie Shannon; L Allen enters b Archie Allen, by Idle A, dam May Blossom; Hoag & Watson enters b c Realization by Regent, dam Sadie; Fred Boynton enters b g Kingsley, by Prince of Norfolk, dam Amy B; Henry Schwartz enters b g Sands Forman, by Alta, dam Charlotte; C. L. Rose enters b k Bordeaux, by imp Mariner, dam Enfaul; John Heavy enters ch c Last Chance, by Duke of Norfolk, dam Vidette.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

No. 3, Yearling Trotting Stake, \$240—C. J. Brookins enters b f Lila B, by Don Marvin, dam Hannah; W. J. Edwards enters b f Plummas Maid, by Quincy, dam Runette; W. H. Blanchard enters b f Viola D, by Anteo Jr., dam Topsey.

No. 6, Reno Handicap, 1½ miles, \$600 added—G. L. Richardson enters ch g Democrat, by Joe Hooker, dam Hattie Ball; J. W. Walsh enters b Steadfast, by Sororante, dam Narcis; B. C. Holly enters b g Happy Day, by Emperor, dam Felicity; Henry Schwartz enters b h Dinero, by Alta, dam Charlotte, also Garcia, by Wildilie, dam Night Hawk; W. L. Appleby enters b m Raindrop, by Wildilie, dam Tear-drop, also Wyanshant, by Oregon, by Superba; A. Y. Stephenson enters ch f Nellie Bell, by Prince of Norfolk, dam Avondale; Hugh Willis enters ch b Rewick and D. McIntosh enters Silver Bow.

No. 4, Trotting, 3 Minute Class, District Horses—Vanina & Donelly enters ch C Thompson, by Boodle, dam Flora H; W. H. Blanchard enters b f Lottie G, by Gibralter, dam Bonnie; W. H. Holloway enters b h Douchy, by Tilton Almont; W. J. Edwards enters br g Milford B, by Engineer, dam Lunette; J. Bennett enters br s Pat Reddy, by Gibralter; Frank Folsom enters b g Anteo.

No. 9, Trotting, 2:40 Class, mile heats 2 in S—W. H. Blanchard enters b f Lottie G, by Gibralter, dam by Bonner; D. W. Holloway enters b h Douchy, by Tilton Almont; W. J. Edwards enters br g Milford B, by Engineer, dam Lunette; J. R. Hodson enters b s Dexter Chief, by Dexter Prince, Chieftain.

No. 13, Trotting and Pacing, 2:18 Class, 2-mile dash—John Blue enters Hattie B; L. J. Smith enters Sunrise; A. L. Linda enters Hera; C. Sherman enters Geo. Wapple; J. S. Shaner enters Bracelet.

No. 14, Trotting and Pacing, 2:50 Class, District, 2 in 8—Vanina and Donelly enters ch c Thompson, by Boodle, dam Flora H; E. L. Hubbard enters ch g Good Enough, by Gibralter; W. J. Edwards enters br g Milford B, by Engineer, dam Lunette; J. Bennett enters ch g Tom Pepper, by Gibralter, dam Bodine; H. C. Leeper enters ch s Bozey, by Prompter, dam Mary.

No. 19, Trotting and Pacing, 2:30 Class, 2-mile dash—E. L. Hubbard enters ch g Good Enough, by Gibral-

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LaGripe.

During the prevalence of the grippe the past seasons it was a noticeable fact that those who depended upon Dr. King's New Discovery, not only had a speedy recovery, but escaped all of the troublesome after effects of the malady. This remedy seems to have a peculiar power in affecting rapid cures of La Grippe, as in all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, and has cured cases of Asthma and Hay Fever of long standing. Try it and be convinced. It won't disappoint. Free Trial Bottles at S. J. Hodgkinson's drug store.

The True Laxative Principle.

Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vegetable extracts and mineral solutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Strayed or Stolen.

From the South Side Bakery on the night of August 10th or 11th, an iron gray horse, white face, branded with snake brand. I will pay \$10 reward for the recovery of the horse, and no questions asked. C. H. ZICHFIELD. Reno, Aug. 22, 1893.

Removal.

The Swiss saloon has been removed from Center street to Virginia street in Peter Sartori's new brick building next to Fraser's meat market. It is now opened as the Swiss Hotel, and will furnish first-class accommodations for families as well as the general public. Sept 2. 1w.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on liver, stomach and kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with sick headache you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c, at S. J. Hodgkinson's drug store.

Move Along.

don't stand idle. It is the man that keeps moving that generally succeeds in life. You can't help moving on when taking Simmons Liver Regulator. It cleanses the system from all poison and sends the blood through the veins at a good round pace. The Regulator is the best insurance policy against indigestion and dyspepsia. Nothing hilarious about Simmons Liver Regulator.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers to their children, before teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhoea, the Stomach and Bowels, cure Wind Colic, softens the gums, reduces Inflammation and gives Tone and Energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Scyres, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin Eraptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

Frisch's—In Reno, Nevada, September 2, 1893, to the wife of Chas. J. Frisch, a daughter.

DIED.

CONN—In Reno, Nevada, September 5, 1893, Leon Adela Conn, wife of Calvin Conn, a native of California, aged 90 years, 5 months and 9 days.

Funeral will take place from the family residence, on south side to-day (Wednesday) at 2 P.M.

BORN.

FRISCH—In Reno, Nevada, September 2, 1893, to the wife of Chas. J. Frisch, a daughter.

FRISCH.

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"August Flower"

The Hon. J. W. Fennimore is the Sheriff of Kent Co., Del., and lives at Dover, the County Seat and Capital of the State. The sheriff is a gentleman fifty-nine years of age, and this is what he says: "I have used your August Flower for several years in my family and for my own use, and found it does me more good than any other remedy. I have been troubled with what I call Sick Headache. A pain comes in the back part of my head first, and then soon a general headache until I become sick and vomit. At times, too, I have a fullness after eating, a pressure after eating at the pit of the stomach, and sourness, when food seemed to rise up in my throat and mouth. When I feel this coming on if I take a little August Flower it relieves me, and is the best remedy I have ever taken for it. For this reason I take it and recommend it to others as a great remedy for Dyspepsia, &c."

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

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DENTIST—OFFICE IN BANK OF NEVADA's new building, Reno, Nev. All operations in MODERN DENTISTRY—absolute guarantee of reasonable fees and satisfaction guaranteed.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

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OFFICE—New Nevada Bank Building, Room 84 and above.

Dr. W. A. PHILLIPS—Office hours, 8 to 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Residence, Corner Sierra and First streets.

Dr. P. T. PHILLIPS—Office hours, 10 to 12 M. to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Residence, West street, second house from end of railroad.

BENJAMIN F. CURLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

WASHOE COUNTY.

OFFICE AT COURTHOUSE.

WM WEBSTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

RENO, NEVADA.

OFFICE—First National Bank Building, upstairs, Jan. 1.

T. K. STEWART.

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

UNITED STATES MINERAL DEPUTY.

OFFICE—Virginia street, Reno, Nev. Jan. 1.

DR. H. H. HOGAN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, New and residence on Center street, near first, Reno, Nev.

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9th Day of September, 1893.

ROBT. M. CLARKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Reno Office—Virginia street, in Pow-

ing's new building.

D. W. RULISON, D. D. S.

DENTIST—Graduate of the College of Dentistry, University of California, formerly with Dr. Wm. A. Green, Dental College, Parsons in Powning Building, Virginia street. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. Nitrous oxide used in all operations. Special extraction of teeth. All operations in dentistry skillfully performed and satisfaction guaranteed.

CHAS. A. JONES,

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RENO, NEVADA.

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H. B. MAXSON, C. E.

UNITED STATES DEPUTY MINERAL SURVEYOR for Arizona and Nevada.

OFFICE—Courthouse, Reno, Nev. mytf.

DENTISTRY.

DR. H. A. FREDRICK, FORERUNNER OF THE Leipzig and Berlin Dental Colleges, has permanently located in Reno, and can be found at his office, 12 and 14. FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, ROOMS 12 and 14. Dr. Fredrick has a complete outfit of the latest improved instruments, and will guarantee to do nothing but the best of work, etc.

THOS. E. HAYDON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE—Powning's building, Reno, Nev.

Hypnotizing Witnesses In Court.

Dr. J. S. Wintermute, complainant in a \$4,000 damage suit against James Stinson, a Chicago stockman, was accused in the United States court of hypnotizing a witness who was on the stand. Wintermute is said to be able to mesmerize and hypnotize people.

Stinson sent him a lot of bloodied horses a couple of years ago. They were placed on Wintermute's farm for breeding purposes, and now Wintermute has sued Stinson for services and the use of his farm properties. This morning the court denied a motion for a nonsuit, and Stinson, who had engaged able counsel, began to introduce his evidence.

One of his witnesses "could not remember." He halted and hesitated repeatedly, and finally Stinson told the court the witness was being hypnotized by the complainant, Wintermute. Judge Sandford did not seem to consider the objection seriously. The examination was ordered continued, and the witness asked more questions, but he still seemed confused. Again Stinson arose and called the court's attention to the witness's mental condition and insisted that he was under a hypnotic spell. Wintermute was observed to be making curious passes with his hands in the direction of the witness. He was ordered to keep his hands down. Stinson says Wintermute hypnotized persons in his house at Chicago and is positive he had the witness under his influence.—Tacoma Cor. Chicago Tribune.

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Leave orders at Marconi's Cigar Store. J. F. Aitken.

BALD HEADS!

What is the condition of yours? Is your hair dry, harsh, brittle? Does it split at the ends? Has it a lifeless appearance? Does it fall out when combed or brushed? Is it full of dandruff? Does your scalp itch? Is it dry or in a heated condition? If these are some of your symptoms be warned in time or you will become bald.

Skookum Root Hair Grower

What you need is a preparation to restore and revitalize the growth of the hair and scalp. Skookum contains neither minerals nor oils. It is a root extract. It is a natural product. It stops falling hair, cures dandruff and grows hair on bald heads.

Keep the scalp clean, healthy, and free from irritating eruptions by the use of Skookum Root Soap. It destroys parasitic insects which feed on bald heads.

If your druggist cannot supply you send direct to us and we will forward prepaid, one receipt of price. Grower, \$1.00 per bottle; \$5 for 500. Soap, 50¢.

THE SKOOKUM ROOT HAIR GROWER CO.,
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Bedroom Suites at \$20 to \$130.

Chairs 75 cents to \$25 each.

Mattresses of all kinds and Quality.

Window Shades fringed and plain.

Combination Step Ladder Chair, neat and convenient.

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We have a first-class Upholsterer and can do any work in that line that may be required. Goods delivered to any part of the city or vicinity free.

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